

**Porterbrook March Leasing (4) Limited**  
**Annual report and financial statements**  
**Year ended 31 December 2017**

Registered number: 2682768



# **Porterbrook March Leasing (4) Limited**

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## Strategic Report

The directors submit their strategic report for the year to 31 December 2017.

The purpose of this report is to provide information to the member of the company and as such it is only addressed to the member. The report may contain certain forward-looking statements with respect to the operations, performance and financial condition of the company. By their nature, these statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties since future events, circumstances and other factors can cause results and developments to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. The member should consider this when relying on any forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements reflect knowledge and information available at the date of preparation of this report and the company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement during the year. Nothing in this report should be construed as a profit forecast.

### 1. Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was the leasing of rolling stock located in the United Kingdom to fellow group companies on operating lease agreements. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely changes in the company's activities in the next year.

### 2. Principal risks and uncertainties

The company and its risks are managed on a consolidated basis as part of the Porterbrook Rail Finance Limited group ("the Porterbrook group").

The financial risk management objectives and policies of the company; the policy for hedging each major type of forecasted transaction; and the exposure of the company to credit risk, market risk, residual value risk and liquidity risk are outlined in note 2 to the financial statements. Note 3 describes the company's Capital management and resources policy. Further review of the other risks and uncertainties of the group, including the company, are discussed in the consolidated financial statements of Porterbrook Rail Finance Limited which do not form part of this report.

### 3. Business review

#### Overview

The Porterbrook group manages its operations on a consolidated basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that further key performance indicators for the company, in addition to those below, are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The performance of the Porterbrook group as a whole is discussed in the consolidated financial statements of Porterbrook Rail Finance Limited (the "Group Accounts") which are available from the address in note 17.

#### Review of the year

During 2017 the company managed its operating leases with group companies in line with expectations. The financial position of the company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are described in the primary financial statements on pages 7 to 9 and notes to the financial statements on pages 10 to 19.

During the year the group completed an intragroup loan simplification exercise, various loans around the group were paid down and this has reduced the intragroup receivables and payables.

As noted in the Group Accounts, the diminishing use of coal fired power stations means that the future use of the remaining coal wagon fleet is under review. The company recognised an impairment of £6.0m (2016: £4.8m) in the year to reflect the uncertainty in the future forecasted income of the coal wagons (see note 10). Subsequently the company sold part of the remaining wagon fleet and recognised a profit on disposal of £0.3m. The directors expect that the future use of these assets will become less uncertain over time and will reassess the impairment provision as appropriate in line with the accounting policy in note 1.

The Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 7 shows the company made a loss before tax of £6.7m (2016: £7.0m). The directors do not expect any further significant change in the level of the business in the foreseeable future. As shown in the Balance Sheet on page 8 the company had net liabilities of £10.9m (2016: £6.1m). Given its position within the Porterbrook group, the directors consider the state of the company's affairs to be satisfactory.

## Strategic Report (continued)

### 4. Other corporate matters

#### *Environment*

The Porterbrook group recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities, monitors its impact on the environment, and designs and implements policies to reduce any damage that might be caused by the group's activities. The company operates in accordance with group policies. Initiatives designed to minimise the group's impact on the environment include recycling and reducing energy consumption and are monitored on a monthly basis by the intermediate parent company.

By Order of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mary Grant', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Director  
Mary Grant

27 February 2018  
Derby, UK

## Directors' Report

The following directors, who served throughout the year and subsequently (except where indicated), submit their report together with the separate strategic report, financial statements and auditor's report for the year to 31 December 2017.

	Appointed	Resigned
Mr S McGurk	-	-
Ms M Grant	29 September 2017	-
Mr P Coates	28 November 2017	-
Mr C McClure	07 February 2018	-
Mr P Francis	-	29 September 2017
Mr W Day	-	28 November 2017
Mr O André	-	22 December 2017

### 1. Directors' responsibilities in respect of the preparation of accounts

#### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements'.

In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union. However, directors are also required to:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### **Going Concern**

The company was loss making in the year and it had net current liabilities of £7.9m (2016: £6.5m). However, the directors observe that all of the company's activity is with other Porterbrook group companies, intergroup balances form the majority of its liabilities and the company has access to sufficient financial resources together with long term contracts with fellow group companies. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully in the current economic environment.

The group, of which the company is a part, is managed on a consolidated basis and hence the directors have also considered the forecast cash flows and the ability, as disclosed in its financial statements, of the intermediate parent company, Porterbrook Rail Finance Limited in providing financial support. Therefore the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and so they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### 2. Dividends

The trading results for the year and the company's financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached financial statements. The directors have not recommended a dividend on the equity shares of the company (2016: £Nil).

## Directors' Report (continued)

### 3. Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director of the company at the date when this report is approved confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors dispensed with the requirement to re-appoint auditors annually under sections 485 and 487 of the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly, Deloitte LLP will continue in office as auditor.

By Order of the Board



Director  
Stephen McGurk

27 February 2018

Ivatt House  
7 The Point  
Pinnacle Way  
Pride Park  
Derby  
DE24 8ZS

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF PORTERBROOK MARCH LEASING (4) LIMITED

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Porterbrook March Leasing (4) Limited (the 'company') which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the cash flow statement and
- the related notes 1 to 17.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF PORTERBROOK MARCH LEASING (4) LIMITED (continued)

### Responsibilities of directors (continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in [the strategic report and] the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.



Simon Cleveland (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP  
Statutory Auditor  
Birmingham  
United Kingdom  
28 February 2018



## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2017

	NOTES	2017 £000	2016 £000
Revenue	4	16,617	16,625
Cost of sales		(14,026)	(12,382)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>2,591</u>	<u>4,243</u>
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		276	-
<b>Profit from operations</b>	5	<u>2,867</u>	<u>4,243</u>
Investment income	4,7	7,925	9,635
Finance costs	8	(17,457)	(20,882)
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<u>(6,665)</u>	<u>(7,004)</u>
Tax	9	1,911	2,504
<b>Net loss for the year and total comprehensive income</b>		<u>(4,754)</u>	<u>(4,500)</u>

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing in the current and prior year.

## Balance Sheet

At 31 December 2017

	NOTES	2017 £000	2016 £000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Operating lease assets	10	78,572	93,932
Trade and other receivables	11	47,045	204,404
		<u>125,617</u>	<u>298,336</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>125,617</u>	<u>298,336</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	12	(1,011)	-
Obligations under finance leases	13	(6,861)	(6,479)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(7,872)</u>	<u>(6,479)</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	12	(5,679)	(165,254)
Obligations under finance leases	13	(109,239)	(116,100)
Deferred tax	14	(13,718)	(16,640)
		<u>(128,636)</u>	<u>(297,994)</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>(136,508)</u>	<u>(304,473)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(10,891)</u>	<u>(6,137)</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	15	20,000	20,000
Retained earnings		(30,891)	(26,137)
<b>Deficit attributable to equity holders of the parent</b>		<u>(10,891)</u>	<u>(6,137)</u>

The financial statements of Porterbrook March Leasing (4) Limited (registered number 2682768) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 February 2018. They were signed on its behalf by:



Director  
Peter Coates

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2016	20,000	(21,637)	(1,637)
Net loss attributable to the company	-	(4,500)	(4,500)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>(26,137)</u>	<u>(6,137)</u>
Balance at 1 January 2017	20,000	(26,137)	(6,137)
Net loss attributable to the company	-	(4,754)	(4,754)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>(30,891)</u>	<u>(10,891)</u>

## Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2017

There were no cash flows in the current or prior year.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

### 1. Significant accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

Porterbrook March Leasing (4) Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under a going concern basis as noted within the directors' report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union that are effective at the company's reporting date. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss and all derivative contracts. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

In the application of the accounting policies detailed below, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The critical judgements are described where relevant below.

#### Adoption of new and revised standards

The following new and revised standards and interpretations have been adopted in the current year.

Amendments to IAS 12	Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
Annual improvements to IFRS's	2014 - 2016 Cycle

Except as noted below the adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements, but these accounting policies and the other notes to the financial statements have been reviewed in response to the Amendments to IAS 1 and, where relevant, immaterial content has been removed.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases have not yet been adopted by the EU):

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 16	Leases
Annual improvements to IFRS's	2014 - 2016 cycle

The directors do not expect the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the group and company in future years.

#### Revenue recognition

Capital lease income from operating leases with other group companies is recognised in revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

#### Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

#### The entity as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

#### The entity as lessee

Where a lease is recorded as a finance lease the related asset is capitalised. At inception, the asset is recorded at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments or fair value and depreciated over the estimated useful life. The corresponding rental obligations are recorded as borrowings.

The aggregate benefit of incentives, if any, is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2017

### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Operating lease assets

Operating lease assets comprise UK based rolling stock leased to the parent company.

Rolling stock is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on disposal of operating lease assets are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining profit from operations reported as 'profit on disposal of operating lease assets'.

Operating lease assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful life as follows. This is included within cost of sales:

Operating lease assets	16 to 30 years
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Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, over the term of the relevant lease.

#### Impairment of Operating lease assets

Management consider the impairment of operating lease assets to be a source of estimation uncertainty.

At each balance sheet date, or more frequently when events or changes in circumstances dictate, property, plant and equipment and operating lease assets are assessed for indicators of impairment. If indications are present, these assets are subject to an impairment review. The impairment review comprises a comparison of the carrying amount of the asset with its recoverable amount: the cash-generating unit's value in use. Value in use is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use, including those resulting from its ultimate disposal, at a market based discount rate on a pre-tax basis. Net selling price is not considered because there is no active market for rail assets in the UK. Cash generating units are the lowest level at which management monitors the return on investment on assets.

The carrying values of assets are written down by the amount of any impairment and the loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which it occurs. A previously recognised impairment loss relating to an asset may be reversed in part or in full when a change in circumstances leads to a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset will only be increased up to the amount that would have been had the original impairment not been recognised.

#### Taxation

The tax in the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Tax currently payable is based on taxable profits, as calculated under UK tax law, and is recognised as an expense in the year in which profits arise. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using UK tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The tax effects of income tax losses available to carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which these losses can be utilised. Deferred tax is calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on the UK tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred and current tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they arise in the same tax reporting group and where there is both the legal right and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Profit from operations

Profit from operations is stated after charging depreciation, impairment and administrative costs but before investment income and finance costs.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2017

### 1a Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the groups accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are deemed to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised in the period that the estimates are revised if the revision only affects that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### *Key sources of estimation*

The following is the critical judgement and involves using estimates, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Groups accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### **Impairment testing**

The key assumptions used in impairment testing are

- **Discount rates:** The groups forecast cashflows are discounted using a market based interest rate in the respective impairment reviews. Significant judgement is included in the calculation of these rates due to the varied nature of the inputs into the pricing model. Third party external valuers are used to establish the inputs into the pricing model. These rates reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks of the CGU for each impairment test.
- **Future lease terms:** Management estimate the future use of the existing fleet based on their judgement and experience. The group prepares cash flow forecasts for the full life of each CGU with more detailed forecasts for the forthcoming five years as part of the most recent financial budget approved by the board of directors.

### 2. Financial risk

#### **Financial risk management objectives**

Effective and efficient financial risk governance and oversight provide management with assurance that the group's business activities will not be adversely impacted by financial risks that could have been reasonably foreseen. This in turn reduces the uncertainty of achieving the group's strategic objectives.

The company's financial risk management focuses on the major areas of credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and residual value risk and is managed on a consolidated basis as noted below

#### **Policies and processes for managing the financial risk**

The ultimate holding company retains overall responsibility for the group's policies and processes for managing financial and operational risks. With the exception of certain shareholder specific matters, the board of the ultimate holding company has delegated control of the group to its subsidiaries. The Porterbrook group has two tiers of financial risk governance.

The first is provided by the ultimate holding company who has the responsibility for each of the risks set out in this note and for the strategy for managing financial risk across the whole group. The ultimate holding company Board has established an Audit and Risk Committee which meets at least 3 times a year and is responsible for:

- reviewing the effectiveness of the group's system of internal financial controls;
- monitoring the integrity of the financial reporting and accounting policies; and
- all matters relating to the external audit.

The second comprises the Porterbrook Leasing Company Limited Board (the Board). Authority flows from the ultimate parent company to the Board. Financial risk management is carried out on a group basis by the Board. The Board ensures that risk is managed and controlled on behalf of all stakeholders.

The execution of the financial management policies is delegated by the Board to the Porterbrook Management Committee, which is supported, in the areas of credit and residual risk, by the Porterbrook Compliance & Risk Manager. Reporting to the Chief Financial Officer, the role of the Compliance & Risk Manager includes development of financial risk measurement methodologies, financial risk monitoring, and financial risk reporting.

The Finance and Compliance & Risk reports presented to the Porterbrook Management Committee and Board contain analysis of credit, market, liquidity and residual value risk.

Methods used to measure the financial risks are disclosed in each section below.

**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**2. Financial risk (continued)****Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties will not meet their financial obligations and may result in the company failing to recover debts due.

Credit risk occurs in relation to intercompany loan receivables. The group, on behalf of the company manages this risk by reviewing the balance sheet position of all group counterparties on a monthly basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account collateral or credit enhancements is £47,045,000 (2016: £204,404,000). This is equivalent to the outstanding intercompany debtors at 31 December 2017.

The company holds no collateral or other credit enhancements to mitigate credit risk. There are no impaired financial assets and there are no financial assets overdue but not impaired in the current or prior year.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the potential that, although remaining solvent, the company does not have sufficient liquid financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, or can secure them only at excessive cost. The company manages liquidity risk with the support of its intermediate parent company, ensuring that the company will have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Maturities of financial liabilities:

	On Demand £000	Up to 3 months £000	3 – 12 months £000	1 – 5 years £000	Over 5 years £000	Total £000
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	1,011	-	5,679	6,690
Finance leases obligations	-	1,700	5,161	31,727	77,512	116,100
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>6,172</u>	<u>31,727</u>	<u>83,190</u>	<u>122,790</u>
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	165,254	165,254
Finance leases obligations	-	1,609	4,870	29,958	86,142	122,579
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,609</u>	<u>4,870</u>	<u>29,958</u>	<u>251,396</u>	<u>287,833</u>

**Market risk**

Market risk is the potential for increase in costs or decrease in the value of net assets caused by movements in the levels and prices of financial instruments. The company has no exposure to foreign exchange rate risk, as it has no transactions with overseas customers or suppliers.

Market risk arises as a result of interest rates. Interest rate risk in respect of the group's variable rate external borrowings is managed centrally for the group within the intermediate parent company, Porterbrook Rail Finance Limited. The company does not hold derivative contracts in its own name. As such the group is not materially exposed to changes in interest rates, although net exposures could arise in the company.

**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**2. Financial risk (continued)****Residual value risk**

Monitoring exposures to residual value risk is a significant management activity undertaken by the group, which also assists in the review of overall operating lease risk. Residual value risk represents the extent to which future income, either disposal proceeds or further income streams at the end of current lease terms, are insufficient to recover the outstanding value of the associated assets.

The group, on behalf of the company, regularly monitors the residual values projected at the next lease-end.

The table shows the forecast net book values at the end of the current leases which expire as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Within one year	-	34,605
Between 1-2 years	14,653	-
Between 2-5 years	20,259	14,636
More than 5 years	14,956	14,959
Total exposure	<u>49,868</u>	<u>64,200</u>

Provision is made against the carrying values of operating leased assets if there are indications of impairment, for example, if the residual value is not fully recoverable. Therefore the directors believe that as a result of this impairment testing, residual value risks are minimised.

**3. Capital management and resources**

The company considers its capital to consist of equity attributable to the equity holders of the company, comprising issued share capital and retained earnings as shown on the Balance Sheet. The company's capital is managed on a group basis to ensure that the company can continue as a going concern.

**4. Revenue**

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Operating lease rentals	16,617	16,625
Investment income (see note 7)	7,925	9,635
	<u>24,542</u>	<u>26,260</u>

**5. Profit from operations**

Profit from operations has been arrived at after charging depreciation of operating lease assets of £8,011,000 (2016: £7,548,000) and impairment loss of £6,015,000 (2016: £4,834,000).

The company employed no staff during the year (2016: Nil).

Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts for the current year are £8,000 (2016: £7,500) and have been borne by the company's immediate parent undertaking, Porterbrook Leasing Company Limited, for which no recharge has been made in the current or prior year. Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the company are not required to be disclosed because they are disclosed in the Porterbrook Rail Finance Limited consolidated financial statements.

**6. Directors' emoluments**

The directors did not receive any emoluments for their services to the company in the current or prior year and no apportionment of directors' remuneration has been made by Porterbrook Leasing Company Limited (2016: £Nil).

**7. Investment income**

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	<u>7,925</u>	<u>9,635</u>



**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**8. Finance costs**

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Interest payable to group undertakings	<u>17,457</u>	<u>20,882</u>

**9. Tax**

	2017 £000	2016 £000
UK Corporation tax		
Current tax:		
Current charge for the year	<u>1,011</u>	-
	1,011	-
Deferred tax (note 14):		
Current year	(2,921)	(2,504)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	<u>(1)</u>	-
	(2,922)	(2,504)
Tax credit for the year	<u>(1,911)</u>	<u>(2,504)</u>

Corporation tax is calculated at 19.25% (2016: 20%) of the estimated assessable loss for the year.

The credit for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the Statement of Comprehensive Income as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Loss before taxation	<u>(6,665)</u>	<u>(7,004)</u>
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 19.25% (2016: 20%)	(1,283)	(1,401)
Non-taxable income	(496)	(823)
Effect on deferred tax balance of change in corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% effective 1 April 2020	(131)	-
Effect on deferred tax balance of change in corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% effective 1 April 2017 and 19% to 17% effective 1 April 2020	-	(280)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	<u>(1)</u>	-
Tax credit for the year	<u>(1,911)</u>	<u>(2,504)</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**10. Operating lease assets**

£000

**Cost**

At 1 January 2016, 31 December 2016 and 1 January 2017	211,163
Additions	4
Disposals	(5,136)
At 31 December 2017	<u>206,031</u>

**Accumulated depreciation and impairment**

At 1 January 2016	104,849
Charge for the year	7,548
Impairment charge	4,834
At 31 December 2016 and 1 January 2017	<u>117,231</u>

Charge for the year	8,011
Impairment charge	6,015
Disposals	(3,798)
At 31 December 2017	<u>127,459</u>

**Carrying amount**

At 31 December 2017	<u>78,572</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>93,932</u>

The operating lease assets shown above represent UK based rolling stock and are all subject to operating leases.

The carrying amount of the company's operating lease assets includes an amount of £78,572,000 (2016: £93,932,000) in respect of assets held under finance lease

The company tests the operating lease assets for impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently if there are indicators of impairment. The operating lease assets are combined according to the external lease contracts, which are the cash generating units ("CGU"). To test for impairment, the recoverable amount of each CGU is determined from value in use calculations comprising discounted forecast future pre-tax cashflows, the key assumptions of which include:

- **Discount rates:** Management estimate discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks of the CGU.
- **Future lease terms:** Management forecast the future use of the existing fleet based on their judgement and experience. The group prepares cash flow forecasts for the full life of each CGU with more detailed forecasts for the forthcoming five years as part of the most recent financial budget approved by the board of directors.

The company has recognised an impairment loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income of £6,015,000 (2016: £4,834,000) in respect of the fleet as described in the Business Review section of the Strategic Report based on a discount rate of 5.3% (2016: 4.9%).

The company has assessed the sensitivity of each CGU carrying value to changes in the key assumptions noted above. The analysis showed that the cash flow forecasts support the operating lease assets value under a range of scenarios. Increasing the discount rate to 5.8% does not lead to any further impairment loss. Therefore the directors concluded there is no basis for an impairment charge at the year end.

**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**11. Trade and other receivables**

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Amounts due from other group companies	47,045	204,404
Amount due for settlement after 12 months	47,045	204,404

The directors consider that the carrying amount of receivables approximates to their fair value.

**12. Trade and other payables**

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Amounts due to other group companies	5,679	165,254
Corporation Tax	1,011	-
	6,690	165,254
Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months (shown under current liabilities)	1,011	-
Amount due for settlement after 12 months	5,679	165,254

The directors consider that the carrying amount of payables approximates to their fair value.

**13. Obligations under finance leases**

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2017 £000	2016 £000	2017 £000	2016 £000
<b>Amounts payable under finance leases:</b>				
Within one year	13,357	13,357	6,861	6,479
In the second to fifth years inclusive	53,430	53,430	31,727	29,958
After five years	95,097	108,455	77,512	86,142
	161,884	175,242	116,100	122,579
Less: future finance charges	(45,784)	(52,663)	n/a	n/a
Present value of lease obligations	116,100	122,579	116,100	122,579

**Analysed as:**

Less: Amount due for settlement within 12 months (shown under current liabilities)

Amount due for settlement after 12 months

6,861	6,479
109,239	116,100
116,100	122,579

The finance lease is repaid monthly and covers the remaining useful economic life of the assets transferred. All lease obligations are denominated in sterling. The average remaining lease term is 12 years (2016: 13 years). Interest rates were fixed at the contract date. For the year ended 31 December 2017, the average effective borrowing rate was 5.9% (2016: 5.9%). All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

The fair value of the company's lease obligations is approximately equal to their carrying amount.

**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**14. Deferred tax**

Deferred income taxes are calculated on temporary differences under the liability method using the tax rates expected to apply when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. The Finance (No2) Act 2015, which provided for a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and 19% to 18% effective from 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. The Finance Act 2016 which provides for a further reduction from 18% to 17% effective from 1 April 2020 was substantively enacted on 15 September 2016. The impact of the rate reduction is therefore reflected in both the current and prior reporting period. The disclosed rate change adjustments below are calculated by reference to the respective forecast closing deferred tax balances.

The following are the major deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised by the company and the movements thereon during the current and prior year.

**Operating  
Leased  
Assets  
£000**

<b>At 1 January 2016</b>	19,144
Charge to income	(2,224)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% effective 1 April 2017 and 19% to 17% effective 1 April 2020	(280)
<b>At 31 December 2016 and 1 January 2017</b>	16,640
Prior period adjustment	(1)
Charge to income	(2,790)
Effect of change in corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% effective 1 April 2020	(131)
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	<u>13,718</u>

**15. Share capital**

**2017  
£000**      **- 2016  
£000**

**Authorised:**

20,000,002 ordinary shares of £1 each (2016: 20,000,002)	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
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**Allotted, called up and fully paid:**

20,000,002 ordinary shares of £1 each (2016: 20,000,002)	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
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The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no rights to fixed income.

**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2017

**16. Related party transactions**

The related party disclosures in this note relate to the following entities and individuals:

- Parent company
- Fellow subsidiaries
- Parties that have an interest in the company that gives them a significant influence
- The parent company's key management personnel
- Close family members of the above

**Trading transactions**

During the year, the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	<b>Income</b>		<b>Expenditure</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Parent company	24,542	26,260	-	-
Fellow subsidiaries	-	-	17,457	20,882
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,457</u>	<u>20,882</u>
	<b>Amounts owed by related parties</b>		<b>Amounts owed to related parties</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Parent company	47,045	204,404	-	-
Fellow subsidiaries	-	-	121,779	287,833
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>121,779</u>	<u>287,833</u>

**Key management personnel**

There were no related party transactions during the year (2016: None), or existing at the balance sheet date, with the company's, or parent company's, key management personnel. Please see the financial statements of the Porterbrook Leasing Company Limited for further information on remuneration of key management personnel of the entity which is paid by other group entities.

**17. Parent undertaking and controlling party**

At the year end, the company's immediate parent company was Porterbrook Leasing Company Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Porterbrook Holdings I Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Porterbrook Holdings I Limited heads the largest group for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member.

Porterbrook Rail Finance Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey, is an intermediate parent undertaking and heads the smallest group for which group accounts are drawn up and of which the company is a member.

Copies of the Porterbrook Rail Finance Limited group accounts, which include the results of the company, are available from Ivatt House, 7 The Point, Pinnacle Way, Pride Park, Derby, DE24 8ZS.